BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHOICE TEAS, WINES, &c. &c., 174 Diof Young Hyson at four shifting of Cavored Young Hyson at four shifting per flavored Black Tea, at three shiftings per flavored Black Tea, at three shiftings per flavored and Canagewider Teas, portations and chassest qualities in the Sugars—pure Java Colle at its Alpeit shifting per by good brown Social assever, pounds, light brown do at the per seven like Stuart's refused values and ser seven like Stuart's refused values and seven like scription, in bottles or by the measure, in any quantity t suit garchasers. N B —Goods delivered to any part of the cuts free of expense. G. W. & D. Harr, 174 Division-st. between Ludlow and Essex-sis

TO GENTLEMEN OF TASTE AND FASHION. Clumsy, ill-fitting Shirts are doar at any price. None s have ever loft or will ever be permetted to leave GERI establishment, No. I Astor Home. His system of fittin infallible, the style of his Shirts matchless. One purch at GREEN's and you become a permanent customer.

Summer Hats.—Every style of Beaver, Panama, Leghom, Straw, and Felt Hats will be found at W. P. Davins, 201 B oadwar, second door from Dunae-st. These in want of such should certainly give him a call— Prices moderate....

MEALIO, HATTER .- These words are now as familiar as any other two species in our city. Whoever speaks of "MEALIO," Hatter, of 416 Broanway, speaks of a man who makes and veeds the most stylish, most durable and elegant Head Goar to be found in New-York, for either gentlemen's or childrens' wear. Try one of his Beavers, Straws, or Panamas

PANAMA AND STRAW HATS .- BANTA, 106 Canal-st, has a large stock of Gentlemen's and Boys' Pa-nama, Leghorn and Straw Braid Hats. He is selling them off at reduced prices. The largest stock of Summer Hats and the cheapest to be found in any store in this city. Call on BaNTA, 106 Canal-st, you can get Summer. Hats almost

The ESPENSCHEID Rocky Mountain silvery Beaver Hat, adopted by the public, is exquisitely exactful in shape, perfect in finish, resharches in appear-ance, light to the head and becoming to the face. For any any at the selestroom of the manufacturer, 107 Nassau-st, corner of Ann.

ONE PRICE, ONE QUALITY, AND A FULL Equivalent for your Money—It is astemshing to see what an immense demand there is for these beautiful Sommer Hats for gents, introduced by LockHeart, Broadway Hat Store, 374 Broadway. They are a perfect beauty, and for only \$3. The public attention is solicited. GENIN'S SUMMER EQUIPMENTS .- Beside

on infinite variety of dress and undress Hats and Caps, home made and Parssian, for the promenade and the manage. Genin's Show Rooms display all the latest Paris and London styles of Canes, Ladies' Riding Whips, and superily mounted Summer Univerlias.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's. FREEMAN, the Hatter, at the Union

Hat Store, has this week produced, from his far factory, a fresh supply of Rocky Mountain Beavers, and being the manufacturer, can sell cheaper than his neighbors. Pana Ma Hats, \$2 50 to \$5; Straw and Leghorn Hats cheap Call at 96 Fulton-st., Union Hat Store

LEARY & Co., LEADERS and intro-nors of fushion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5 Astor

Summer Hats in their variety, consisting in part of Drab Beaver, French Pearl, Panama, Straw, &c., unsurpassed by any, at the one price store, 128 Canal-st. [je2631*] J.W. KELLOOG.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR,-First quality Ready made whate and colored Grass and Linea Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merono, Alpaca, and Loster do; sangle milled Cassimere, Merino, Bombazine and Drilling Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Linea, Marseilles and other Yests, at our usual moderate prices. WM. T. JENNINGS & Co., 231 Broadway, jeilbif

The Zephyr Undershirts, to be had of RANKIN & RAY, 104 Bowery, are very light, soft almost as eider down, and become, to those who have once worn as eider down, are the summer apparel.

Summer apparel.

UNDER COST PRICES.-E. H. NEWMAN, 3114 Brondway, two doors south of Authony-st, offers the balance of his Straw Goods and Bounet Ribbons considera-thy under soat. He has also received some beautiful needle-work Collars, under Hilkfs, Swiss and Jaconet Triuminas, &c. Also, a lot of Jaconet Chemisettes, with culfs to match at 6s per set.

Country Merchants and small Traders in the City wishing to fill up their stock of Fancy Dress or Staple Dry Goods, will find one of the best assortments in New-York at HITCHOOCK & LEADBEATER'S, 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st. where they can select any style they desire, whether a plain and cheap, or rich and costly article; and can get any quantity they wish, whether a saile article, or pattern, or piece, and can thus obtain a full fashionable Broadway assortment without the expense or hazard of a heavy stock. And as this house purchases chieff at auction, they are enabled to sell, even in small quantities, as low if not lower than any jobians houses with the state of the self-state of

NOT ONLY CHEAP BUT GOOD .- Gaiters of the best French patent leather, that will not crack, is the kind Watkins, 114 Fullon-st gives his customers, he does not pretend to sell less than cost, but he takes care has patrons get the worth of their money. pe28 3tSTu&Th

BOOTS AND SHORS .- The cheapest place DOOTS AND SHORS.—It he cheapest place in the city to get good Boots, Shore, Gauters, Slippers, &c., is at Brooks's New-York Boot and Shoe Emporium, 159 Follonest. At the Emporium is to be found the largest ascriment in this city of any style to be thought of. N.B.—Bockskin Boots, Shoes and Guters, a new and handsome article, the orbeaticle made which can be warranted to give perfect case to tender feet.

THE SIMPLEST THING IN THE WORLD .town, can be obtained several per cent below the regular prices, at Jones's, 14 Ann-st. Step in and see.

establishment of Louis Bucons, at its Fullon at west add of Broadway, is the original establishment for the manufacturing of fine Boots and Shoes. If you wan' a good article of hos own make, as cheap as any—go there for them. His associated is large, comprising gents', ladies' and children's Boots and Shoes. BOOTS AND SHOES. - The well-known

way, has probably the best selected stock of Ladies Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers in the city. We have been acquainted with Mr. Carill. For a number of years, and have never yet permitted a female member of our family to wear a shoe purchased out of his establishment. He is an artist in his line, and even our own editorial gaiters must own a parentage at No. 277. LADIES SHOES .- S. CAHILL, of 377 Broad-

TENDER FEET CURED FOR 25 CENTS—By H. V. Bush's celebrated Magic Cream Limiment. This wonderful article takes all the pain and soreness out in one night, and leaves the feet as good as new in the morning. Principal depot, 319 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st., je25 RWAS

BOOTMAKER'S UNION, 82 Nassau-st .-Citizens and strangers are invited to call and examine the fine stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters offered for sale at the Bootmaker's Union, 82 Nassau-st. j26 6t.*

CARD .- The subscriber takes this method of calling the attention of the public to the fact that within a few months past many Undertakers and Sextons of this city have been circulating reports and statements in reference to First's PATENT METALLIC BUBLAL CASE, which are injurious to their character as an article adapted to the transportation and burnial of the dead. These reports are as false as they are injurious; and it becomes us to contradict them. He are ready, he seem had that the extense of the contradict are injurious to their character as an article analysed of the transportation and burial of the dead. These reports are as false as they are injurious; and it becomes us to contradict them. It can readily be seen by all that these stories originate from interested motives, as the parties are those who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of the common wooden Coffin, and who deem the introduction of Metallic Coffins as in the highest degree injurious to their business. Such fabrications would not be worthy of notice were it not for the fact that such persons are the ones usually first applied to by those who have been afflected by loss of friends and relatives, and in the hour of their affaction they are not prepared to consider what weight those did fabrications are entitled to. The whole merits of the article can be fully seen and appreciated by an examination of the article their, as well as the many flattering and conclusive testimonials from the highest sources of the practical unity of Fisk's Parent Metallic Bunal Cases, at the new wars-rooms Metroadway, near Spring-a.

W. M. RAYNOND, Agent

To J-S-: No, you need not adopt all the new projects of the day. Advertising in newspapers is not a new projects of the day. Advertising in newspapers is not a new project-if is as old as printing their And as it is the best, cheapest, and only thorough agency for giving publicity to your business, would it not be sensible to adopt it? Send agents, if you please, to places where you cannot reach the people through the papers, but don't expend more time and money in telling the story to one man, than it would cost to inform thousands.

Tribune Buildings, June 27.

Churches, Hotels, Steamships, &c.,
upplied with elegant Silver NAME and NUMBER PLATES
of new and beautiful designs, plated in the most substantial manner, and elegantly engraved, at very low prices,
orders and samples sent by Express to any part of the
country.

EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st.
1923 24:

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—We see that Javeili appears this afternoon as well as in the evening, and that two new pieces are to be introduced. The evening's bill includes a capital musical farce, a Scottish drama, and some "untried experiments," said to be particularly startling, by Javelli, Horr Cline and Jean Lanue.

THE LEADER. - The second number of State of American Labor will be issued this day. Saturday June 28th. Editorials of marked ability will treat of the following subjects: The Tarif, Labor Organization; American Subservisore to British Opinion; the Seduction Act; the Crystal Palace; Stillwell Warrants, &c. &c. Published at the office No. 22 Spruce-st. at \$7 suject annum. Single copies sold by all newswenders in this city and its vicinity.

The Crayon Daguerreotypes so much

INSLEY, the Daguerreotypist, has just received from California, and is now exhibiting at his Gallery, 311 Broadway, the Panorana of San Francisco and the Gold Disciences, being a series of highly finished Daguerrectypes. They must be correct, as well as excitingly interesting. It is laughable to see our dry goods and Wallest clerks washing out the dirty mod in their impans. Of course everybody will go to see them, as it costs nothing, and they may recognize some of their friends.

Lost.-Some person, named unknown, Lost.—Some person, named bilknown by mistake, took from the Hudson River steamer Isa. Newton, on Monday last, at her pier in New York, a gue sized, black, hard, leather Vallse, considerably worn, had no mark whatever. There were two attraps over the to backled in front: leather guard over the lock, fastent down by a strap and buckle. The Vallse contained lotte addressed "W. L. Crandal, Syracuse," and a varying other written and printed papers bearing the same nan and place, including a life insurance policy, Connected Mutual, dated April 6, 1824, and a manuscrape of about if Mutual, dated April 6, 1824, and a manuscrape of a foot of the Wallse and contents, will receive the thanks of the will lear the same of the Wallse and contents, will receive the thanks of the wall lear the New York Herald office, at the office of the

BEWARE! THEY ARE COMING!-DEWARE: I HEV ARE COMING:

Toward mattress, hed quits, heds of feather.
The fleas and hed-burgs this warm weather;
Are very apt to make approaches;
And this he season too for roaches.
Each matron therefore should be buying.
The famous poader made by Lyon.
With one good energetic dusting.
They 'Il all, full know, in death be resting.
And if his pills you scatter freely.
The rais and more will die too, really. [je23 61 kl] WeLYON's Magnetic Powder and Fills, 12t Broadway.

Iv See advertisement of BABBITT'S

F. H. SMITH offers for sale at 191 Pront-st., up stairs, 4 doors below Fulton st., a general a prices, which being of his own manufacture can confident be warranted. Also Fire Crackers at the lowest market leaf and others are invited to examine the stock jet3 18t*

FOWLERS & Wells, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st, near the Park,

Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. Williarn's old established Warerosons, 150 Chatham-st., corner of Molberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line, ever ofered to the public conxisting of Feathers, Beds. Mattresses, &c. Patent Screw Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail. je5 lmToTh&SA

DE GRAW & Co.'s stock of Summer Clothing embraces enerything that is elegant and fashion-able in the market; and our immense variety enables us to satisfy every call, and at the lowest possible prices. le26 4ThSM&W* H. DE GRAW & CO. 139 Fulton-st.

The HAT FINISHERS' UNION, 11 Parkrow, for style and quality of production cannot be approached by any other establishment. Their pride is in their business, and the great superiority of their goods is caiming for them an immense celebrity.

N. B.—The increasing paironage which flows in upon the Union has induced tricky specialistors to flich their name of "Union" for the purpose of deceiving those friendly to their principles. Beware of them. The true Union store is located at 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

je24 6tTuTh&S*

UNRIVALED IN MATERIAL AND MANU-PACTURE, AND THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY—Such is the character of KNOX's Summer Hat, the immitable and unapproachable Recky Mountain Beaver. Lightness is its per-culiar characteristic; and those who study comfort as well as elegance of style should not full to become a purchaser of one of these most desirable articles. Remember, KNOX is at 128 Fulton-st.

SUGAR AT REDUCED PRICES .- Best Crush SUGAR AT REPUCED I RICES.

SIGNI, 48, 94, 7 lbs. N. O. Sugar, 28, 64, and 38, 7 lbs., cst Oolong Tea, 48, lb., good Green Tea, 48.; best Green en, 68; a good Coffee, 10 cents, best Java Coffee, 18 clouds sent to all parts of the City or Brooklyn, free of harge. A PARRER, 244 Broome, cor. Ludlow-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHINGS.—Gentlemen

For gaining the publicity requisite to large establishment of any kind, the Advertising Agency V B PALMER, Tribune Buildings, affords a complete

CLAIRVOYANCE AND MAGNETISM. - Dr. G. HAYES, the great Magnetiser, and his Wife, the only true and independent Charvoyant, for examining and curing diseases in this city, can be consulted at all hours through the day and evening at the Charvoyant's office, 115 Springst. The Charvoyant's office is crowded every day with the numerous sufferers of every maidly, crowding to consult her from every State in the country. She makes the most astonishing cures on record. Certificates of the cures can be seen by calling at the Charvoyant's office, 116 Springst., N.Y. City.

IF It is important for strangers to know that the majority of our citizens go to HIRAM ANDERSON's 99 Bowery, for their good, handsome, and particularly cheap imperial three-ply patent tapestry ingrain Carpets Rugs, Oi-Cloths, Window Shades, Table Covers, and Druggets, thereby making a saving of 25 per cent.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT. best known remedy for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Pain in the Side and Breast, &c. In a case just reported by D. Hoyt, Esg., 96 Allenst, who gave a light that was very sick and not expected to recover for some eighteen mouths, some of this medicine. She began immediately to improve—afterwards took several bottles, and is now quite well. Inquire into its merits. Boy only of LERDS & HAZAED, 121 Minden-lane; Mrs. HAY'S, 175 Fulton St., Brocklyn.

The valuable HOOFLAND BITTERS, which have acquired so extensive a popularity, and command so large a sale, are prepared only by Dr. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, 120 Archest. Philadelphia – These Bitters have a well mented ronown for the our of laver Complaint, Dispersia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Kc., in relieving which they have no equal, and have indeed growed a blessing to thousands, who regard Dr. Jackson as their acceptage from an outmely grave. We have seen cored by them. The surest test of the excellence of an article is its being counterfeited; this is the case with these Bitters. To obtain the genuine, go to Dr. Jackson's authorized accents. This valuable preparation is sold in this city by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-at., and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway.

Those afflicted with Scrofula, Scrodous Humors, Boils and Piles, can be speedily and effec-tally cured by the use of Hall's Palingeressa. The fol-owing letter speaks for itself:

DEAR SIR —For some time past I have been afflicted with a bad humor and general debuity, and I was very sick, was advised by any employer, one year and, to use your ballingenessa. I have taken three bottles, and it has entirely restored me to health and strength. Your humble ervant.

SHEDRICK NUT, Ship Smith, Broad st.

To W. Shith Hall, 159 Bowery.

HEADACHE AND NERVOUS DEBILITY .-The ADACHE AND 'NERVOUS DEBILITY.—
Thousands who suffer from these complaints are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a weakened and deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions—
The Oxygenated Bitters are peculiarly adapted to the core of these symptoms, and impart a pleasant sensation of health and strength without the least intoxication. Ladies will find them a most agreeable remedy.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 108 Fullon-st.; A. D. Sco-vill & Co., 316, and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway; J. & I. Coddington, 303 Hudson-st. and 715 Broadway; E. M. Guion, 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.; Hall, Ruckie & Co., 208 Greenwich-st.; and by Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .- The To Printers and Publishers.—The Newton Company respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereotype Plates, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third additional cast, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior temesty of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as if is to 1. From this single fact it will at once be perceived that a thin face of copper must give extraordinary endurance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured letters patient for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and excepte orders at their establishment, 8 North William-st., New-York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type New-York Counter and Enquirer, New-York Daily Tribune; Boston Palis Journal, Boston Plag of Our Union.

tablishment, 8 North William-st., New-York
The following pagers are printed in the copper-faced type:
New-York Courier and Enquirer; New-York Daily Tribu-une; Boston Daily Journal; Beston Fling of Our Union,
Boston Pictorial Drawing-Room Companion; New-York
Organ, and others.

| 1981 ToTh&SM | 8 North William-st., N. Y. Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family

Philes do not gripe, sicken or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and retail by A. B. & D. Sands, 160 Fulton-st. New-York. Price 2 cents.

d49mWg8* KNAPP'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

per bottle.

P NEW-YORK LAUNDRY, 18 Spruce-street, near Nassau-st.—To New Shirt Dealers, Families, Hotels, Saule Gentlemen, &c. &c.—The above Laundry, the most extensive in the United States, has been perfected at great expense, and can complete evelotizen pieces at least per day. New Shirts, in any quantity and every style, done up for the trade, (wholesale dealers and Broadway stores,) groupily and in the very best manner. Collars ironed in Troy style. Family clothes purely washed, clearly starched, and elegantly ironed at a few hours notice, when required. Washing and roach drying at two shillness per dozen pieces, for those wishing to 100 at home. Shrinking of all fabries for merchant tailors, clothers, &c., at the shortest notice. This Laundry combines the following advantages, unting economy, comfort and dispatch. 1. Travelers and those leaving the city in haste, can have their clothes washed and ironed in the best manner, within three hours. 2. No materials is used in the Washing Department but pure olive oil sup and filtered Croton Water. Gentlemen's shirts are done up equal to new shirts on sale. Gentlemen's chirts are done up equal to new shirts on sale. Gentlemen's collars inconed in Toy style. Light colored pantaloons and vests elegantly ironed and polished. 3. Articles washed here wear longer, as they are carefully handled, and all use of the wash-board and wringing by handled entirely avoided. 4. Ladies' dresses and all fine articles done up by an experilonger, as they are carefully handled, and all use of the wash-board and wringing by hand entirely avoided. A Ladies' dresses and all fine articles done up by an experienced French hundress. 3. Stains, ink spots, and mildew removed. 6. The shirt hunds (for starch bodies, Broadwas and other work) are of the best. 7. All articles collected and returned by wagon, carefully protected, free of charge. Apply or send by post to New-York Laundry, 18 Spruce-st. je19 3MTh&S*

THE PRESIDENT .- The Intelligencer says that the President will remain at Richmond until to-day, when he proceeds to Fredericksburgh, where he will be publicly received, and reach Washington at 11 o'clock this evening in the steamer Mount Ver-

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851. 10° Persons about leaving the City during the Summer months can have the *Daily Tribune* sent to them by leaving or sending their aiddress to the Publication office, corner of Spruce and Nassau-sts, opposite the City Hall. Price 30 cents a month, payable in advance.

13" Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to e sent in before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening

For Europe.

The steamship Humboldt, Capt. Lines, will eave this port TO-DAY, at noon, for Havre, via Southampton. The Semi-Weekly Tribune, conaining the latest news, can be had at the Desk this morning, in wrappers ready for mailing.

The Legislature.

In the SENATE several bills were reported and an interesting debate occurred on the bill authorizing the Secretary of State to place in each School District of the State Webster's Quarto Dictionary.

In the Assembly the following bills were New-York.

The Sandwich Islands.

We are informed that an Agent of the Government of the Sandwich Islands is now at Washington, with full power to negotween the Islands and the United States. He is the bearer of two propositions-one for the establishment of an American Protectorate over the Islands, their Government and internal organization remaining the same as now : the other, for the abdication of the King, the complete resignation of the authority into the hands of the people under suitable Republican forms, and the definite annexation of the Islands to this Republic. These propositions are submitted to our Government for its choice and acceptance, with an earnest request from the King and all his Ministers, that one or the other of them may be promptly embraced and acted upon. This step, we have reason to believe, has not been taken without deliberation and perfect conviction that it is both necessary and timely.

To take the islands under the protection of the United States would be of little, if any advantage to either of the two parties. Our protection could hardly be rendered efficacious in a country where our right to exercise it might be denied, while it might entangle us in unpleasant difficulties with other

In our view the only question to be entertained is that of Annexation. As a territory of the United States the Islands would be exempt from foreign interference, and the authority of our flag and the force of our laws would not be disputed. To the inhabitants and future settlers Annexation would be a blessing. It would ensure tranquility, order, and a more active development of the rich natural resources of the country. Of its present white population by far the greater and predominantly influential part are Americans, who long once more to live under the stars and stripes. Its civilization and its commerce are American; its laws and government are already, to a great extent, modeled upon ours.

To our whale fisheries and commerce in the Pacific these Islands are already a point of the highest importance. Even before the settlement of California, nearly three-quarters of the shipping stopping there was American, and since then the number of our vessels trading thither has greatly increased, exclusive of the whalers putting in incidentally. And as the trade of the Pacific is developed, the value of the Islands will increase, not only to ourselves, but to

other nations. We see then, no reason conclusively to forbid the accept ince of the second proposition, provided suitable terms can be arranged, and it be established that Slavery shall never exist there, a point on which, as now informed, we should have no fear. That our political system has sufficient vitality and truth to admit of its application to a country so distant is our firm belief. And it appears evident that the Islands cannot long remain an independent State and could never attain that hight of prosperity which is possible for them, except as a member of the American Confederation. And while we shall ever oppose all untimely movements for mere extension of territory, especially if they are accompanied by violent and dishonorable acts, we cannot but think that the established importance of these Islands to our maritime and commercial interests, the fact that their people are, to a considerable and steadily increasing extent Americans, and that their constituted and legitimate authorities ask for the change, should insure for their proposal the most serious and friendly consideration on the part of President Fillmore and his advisers.

The New Epoch. A correspondent of the Paris National writing from the Great Exhibition, speaks with delight of the success attained by the rich creations of French taste and industry there exposed. He saw with pride and pleasure the products of the ancient and famous houses of Paris, Lyons and Mulhause. Beside them were the works of new competitors, no less bold and skillful, whose name had never before been heard of in any European market, and who he cannot doubt, are advancing with equal steps to celebrity and fortune. These new champions in the noble arena of Labor are the Working Men's Association, and their part

for the principle of cooperation. We can well understand the joy with which the writer, a Socialist Democrat and a Frenchman. gazed upon these brilliant evidences that the New Epoch of Industry was no longer a Utopian dream.

M. Blanqui, writing in La Presse suggests that the workmen of Lyons, who have produced the wonderous fabrics of silk that excite such universal admiration among the visitors to the Exhibition, should have a national testimonial for the honor they have now conferred upon their country. The work of these men are true titles of nobility, which all smay rejoice to salute and recog-

Is not this a new epoch, not merely for the sons of Work, but for all society? When laborers, who but a few generations ago are many of the most fashionable shops, 'restauwere slaves, have proved that by means of Industrial Association they may succeed as read a third time and passed: The Sodus their own masters and employers, and have Canal bill: For the Relief of the 1st Regis all the profits of their labor: and when it is ment New-York Volunteers who served in confessed that a few weavers, living in the the ever-passing throng; yet here it is so comthe Mexican War; For additional Notaries, wretched hovels of Lyons, with scarce the in the City of New-York; In relation to necessaries of life at their command, toiling New-York Pilots: To incorporate the Col- day in and day out for a pinched and precalegiate Institute of New-York City; To di- rious existence, can vet cast supreme vide the Sixteenth Ward of the City of honor upon one of the proudest nations of the world, who will deny that a day of transfiguration is approaching for Industry, or that a Better Future awaits mankind ? Such facts shame the blindness of conservatism, and justify the enthusiasts who foretell that tiate important changes in the relations be- Labor will yet abandon to forgetfulness these kennels of poverty and degradation, for abodes of attractiveness and honor, of wealth and unity, fit for the sphere of Productive Art and the royal dignity of

> The Journal of Commerce bolsters up the tottering dogma of Free Trade by arguing that because the States of the Union thrive without tariffs on each other's products, the whole Union would be equally prosperous by establishing the same no-tariff relations with the rest of mankind. This is a fallacy which nobody would use who could do better. There is no analogy between the position of the States toward each other and that of the Union toward the old and heavily-taxed countries of Europe. And the difference is a most essential one, which no sophistry can hope to disguise. The political and industrial condition of the several States is essentially the same. Labor is worth about the same wages in them all, and in none does the competition of the others have a depressing effect. But between the state of the laboring classes in Europe and in America there is no comparison. In Europe the worker is half starved, cats no meat, has little or no chance of educating his children, and no hope of rising in the world. The American worker is in a very different position in these respects. And then, there are many branches of industry in which he has not yet acquired the skill necessary to work to the same advantage as the European. To put his labor into unprotected competition with that of the latter is to say that he shall be reduced to the same level, and made to work for the same wages. And this is what The Journal of Commerce and its associates really mean; only they do not dare to say it outright, and so try to elude the question by suffer more from lack of employment, and their leaving its essential facts out of view.

British Emigration.

According to official documents lately made public in England, the total emigration from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the twenty-five years ending with 1850, was 2,566,033 persons. Of these, 841,701 went to British America, 1.483,325 to the United States, 201,323 to Australia and New Zealand, and 39.684 to other countries.

Why should these two millions and a half of people expatriate themselves? Begause their native country was too populous and could not produce food and clothing for them? By Ino means. Less than twothirds the land in the two islands is under cultivation, and of that cultivated a great part is in parks and pleasure grounds, useless for all purposes of human sustenance A population very much larger than any that the Kingdom has ever seen might live amid blooming abundance upon its soil, were that soil but rightly distributed and well cultivated. Why then is it that while thousands on thousands of British subjects drag through life in abject misery and poverty, these two millions and a half are forced to become exiles?

The causes are several and complicated, but the two most prominent are the unjust distribution and tenure of land, and that selfish commercial policy which has sought to assure to England a monopoly of the manufacture of iron and cloth. These have made Ireland one vast poor house and pest house. Had the land but belonged to the people and not to lazy and luxurious landlords, and had the national interests not been made dependent on the foreign trade and on the monopoly of it, there would have been no such emigration and no such misery When will all this be changed in England Will it be before the present tendencies have fully worked themselves out, and the revolution is accomplished by the ruin at once of the landed and the monied aristocracy? Time will show.

IF MRS. EMMA R. Coe, we learn from a private letter, will probably lecture at Middletown Ct., on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of next week, on the subject of Woman's Position, Duties and Rights. In Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and other places at the West, she drew ery large andiences and was generally acknowle 'ged to be an eloquent and very effective speaker, and in all 1 spects a powerful advocate of of the Exposition forms a splendid triumph the cause in which she is engaged.

GLANCES AT EUROPE ... No. XVI. Paris. Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune

social aptitudes of the people. I lodge in a

Paris, Thursday June 12, 1851. A GREAT Capital like this is not seen in a few days . I have not yet seen a quarter of it. The general magnitude of the houses (usually built around a small quadrangular court near the street, whence the court is entered by a gate or idea is taken from the Scriptures. The idea, srched passage) is readily remarked; also the however, is all that is so borrowed .- There were minute subdivision of Shop-keeping, many if not no great singers included in the cast for this nost sellers confining their attention to a single fabric, so that their 'stores' and stocks of goods are small; also, the general gregariousness or am a poor judge, but I should say the Music is

Boulevards for a considerable distance; and here ants,' 'cafes,' &c. in the city. No one in New-York would think of ordering his bottle of wine or his ices at a fashionable resort in Broadway and sitting down at a table placed on the sidewalk to discuss his refection leisurely, just out of mon as to seem the rule rather than the excepon. Hundreds sit thus within sight of my windows every evening, dozens do likewise du ring the day. The Frenchman's pleasures are all social: to eat, drink or spend the evening alone would be a weariness to him; he reads his newspaper in the thoroughfare or the public gardens: he talks more in one day than an Englishman in threes the theaters, balls, concerts, &c. which to the islander afford occasional recreation are to him a nightly necessity: he would lonely and miserable without them. No where is Amusement more systematically, sedulously sought than in Paris : no where is it more abundant or accessible. For boys just escaped from school or paternal restraint, intent on enjoyment and untroubled by conscience or foreeast, this must be a rare city. Its people, as a community, have signal good qualities and grave defects; they are intelligent, vivacious, courteous, obliging, generous and humane; eager to enjoy, but willing that all the world should enjoy with them; while at the same time they are impulsive, fickle, sensual and irreverent. Paris is the Paradise of the Senses; a focus of Enjoyment, not of Happiness. No where are Youth and its capacities more prodigally lavished; nowhere is Old Age less happy or less respected. Paris has tens of thousands who would eagerly pour out their heart's blood for Liberty and Hunan Progress, but no class or clan who ever thought of denying themselves Wine and kindred stimulants in order that the Masses should be rendered worthier of Liberty and thus better fitted to preserve and enjoy it. Such notions as Total Abstinence from All that can Intoxicate are absolutely unheard of by the majority of Paisians, and incomprehensible or ridiculous to those who have heard of them. The barest necessaries of life are very cheap here; many support existence quite endurably an a franc (181 cents) a day; but of the rude Laboring Class few can really afford the comforts and proprieties of an orderly family life, and the privation is very lightly regretted. The testimony is uniform that Marriage is scarcely regarded as even a remote possibility by any one of the poor girls of Paris who live by work; to be for a season the istress of a man of wealth, or one who can support her in luxury and idleness, is the sum-

mit of her ambition. The very terms 'grisette

and 'lorette' by which young women unblest

with wealth or social rank are commonly desig-

nated, involve the idea of demoralization-no

man would apply them to one whom he respected

and of whose good opinion he was solicitous. In

no other nominally Christian city is the propor-

tien of the unmarried so great as here; nowhere

else do families so quickly decay; nowhere else

is the proportion of births out of wedlock so ap-

shall not attempt to strike a balance between the

good and evil prevailing respectively in the two

Capitals of Western Europe: the reader may do

SIGHTS OF PARIS

The first object of interest I saw in Paris was

the COLUMN OF NAPOLEON in the Place Ven-

dome, as I rattled by it in the gray dawn of the

morning of my arrival. This gigantic Column,

as is well known, was formed of cannon taken

by the Great Captain in the several victories

which irradiated his earlier career, and was con-

structed while he was Emperor of France and

virtually of the Continent. His Statue crowns

the pyramid; it was pulled down while the Al-

lied Armies occupied Paris, and a resolute at-

t was too firmly rooted. The Statue was not re-

Place Vendome is small, surrounded by high

houses, and the stately Column seems dwarfed

by them. But for its historic interest, and espe-

cially that of the material employed in its con-

Far better placed, as well as more majestic

and every way interesting, is the OBELISK OF

LUXOR, which for thousands of years had over-

shadowed the banks of the Nile until presented

to France by the late Pacha of Egypt, and trans-

ported thence to the Place de la Concorde, near the

Garden of the Tuilenes I have seen nothing in

Europe which impressed me like this magnifi-

cent shaft, covered as it is with mysterious in-

scriptions which have braved the winds and

rains of four thousand years, yet seem as fresh

and clear as though chiseled but yesterday. The

removal of this bulk of many thousand tuns from

Egypt to Paris entire is one of the most marvel-

lous achievements of human genius, and Paris

has for me no single attraction to match the Obe-

The TUILERIES strikes me as an irregular mass

of buildings with little pretensions to Architectu-

ral beauty or effect. It has great capacity, and

nothing more. The Louvie is much finer, yet

still not remarkable, but its wealth of Paintings

by the Great Masters of all time surprised as

well as delighted one. I never saw anything at

all comparable to it. But of this another time.

lisk of Luxor.

struction, I should not regard it very highly.

that for himself.

palling. The Poor of London are less comfortable as a class than those of Paris-that is, they is a part of their State-supported education. rages are lower in view of the relative cost of -I came away at the close of the third act, living; but Philanthropy is far more active there than here, and far more is done to assuage the tide of human woe. Ten public meetings in great success here. furtherance of Educational, Philanthropic and Religious enterprises are held in the British Me-MILITARY COURT MARTIAL.-The Court tropolis to one in this, and the number interested assembled yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. The in such undertakings there, as contrasted with examination of Lieut. Col Huger was resumed and that in this city, has an equal preponderance. I

concluded. The President, Gen. Twiggs, complain ing of indisposition, the Court adjourned at 12 M., until to-morrow. The closeness of the room occu pied by the Court, crowded as it is generally by visitors, occasioning the members much inconven ience, it is understood that the Mayor has tendered, for their future service, the Aldermen's Chamber in the Uity Hall, where it is probable the Court will re-move to-day. [Wash. Republic, 27th.

Revision of the School Laws,

Several petitions have been presented to the Legislature during the present session, for a Reusion of the School Laws. We observe also, that Mr. T. H. BENEDICT, Chairman of the School Committee, has reported a bill providing for such Revision. We do not know the provisions of Mr. Benedict's Bill, but of the wisdom of a tempt was made to prostrate the Column also, but thorough revision of the system of laws which regulates the organization of the Common School placed till after the Revolution of 1830. The System of the State, we have no doubt. Indeed, the Revolution accomplished by the Free School Law-and this is a Revolution which will "never go backwards"-would seem to indicate, even without examination, the propriety and immediate necessity of this step, on the part of the Legislature. It is, indeed, but giving full and fair effect to the great work already so nobly begun.

The effective management of the Common

School system of this State is in the hands of

more than thirty thousand Trustees. There are over eleven thousand School Districts, and in each District, three Trustees. These Trustees are taken from among the farmers, mechanics, physicians, merchants, &c., in the several Districts. Seldom does a lawyer occupy that responsible post-so important to the prosperity of the School. The voters of each of the eleven thousand Districts constitute a local Legislature, and the Trustees are their agents. Formerly, the entire Board of Trustees were annually elected; now, one is elected in each year, and holds his office for three years. No pay for these services is enjoyed, beyond the consciousness of having well served the interests of their immediate neighbors, and of the public at large, by se curing the best possible education for the children of the District.

Now, which is the "guide book" of these thirty thousand Trustees,-changing from year to year, as the burden is shifted from the shoulders of one to another? It is a body of Laws, commencing with the Revised Statutes and running through the enactments of sundry Legislatures up to the present. It is, perhaps, not too much to say, that, to a certain extent, these various statutes are contradictory. At all events, that they are apparently so, to a sufficient degree to very senously confuse and embarrass the The house is very spacious, admirably planned, | action of Trustees in many emergencies which

THE FRENCH OPERA. HAVING the evening on my hands, I have spent a good share of it at the Opera, of which

France is proud, and to the support of which her Government directly and liberally contributes. it is not only a National institution but a National trait, and as such I visited it.

house once famous as 'Frascati's,' the most cel-This is a drama of Action and of Spectacle, ebrated gaming-house in Europe; it stands on however, to which the Music is subordinate the corner of the Rue Richelieu with the Bou-Such a medley of drinking and praying, dancing levards ('Italian' in one direction and 'Montand devotion, idol-worship and Delilah-craft, I nartre' in the other.) My windows overlook the had not before encountered. At least three hundred performers were at once on the stage. The dancing-girls engaged were not less than one hundred in number, apparently all between fourteen and eighteen years of age, generally good-looking, and with that aspect of innocence and freshness to which the Stage is so fatal The most agile and eminent among them was a Miss Plunkett, said to be an American, with a face of considerable beauty and a winning, joy ous manner. I should say that half the action of the piece, nearly half the time and more than half the attention of the audience, were engrossed by these dancing demoiselles. France is the cradle and home of the Ballet.

not remarkable

superbly fitted up, and every way adapted to its

purpose; the charges moderate; the audience

large and well dressed; the officers and attend-

ants up to their business, and every thing orderly

and quiet. The play was Scribe's 'L'Enfant

Prodigue,' (The Prodigal Son.) which in Eng-

land they soften into 'Azael the Prodigal,' but

here no such euphemism is requisite, and indeed

I doubt that half who witness it suspect that the

evening, not even Alboni, who remains here,

while most of her compeers are in London. 1

In other lands it is an exotic, here a natural outgrowth and expression of the National mind. Of the spirit which conceived it, here is the abode and the Opera Français the temple; and here it has exerted its natural and unobstructed influences on the manners and morals of a People. If you would comprehend the Englishman, follow him to his firesides if a Frenchman, join him at the Opera and contemplate him during the performance of the Ballet.

I am, though no practitioner, a lover of the Dance. Restricted to proper hours and fit associates, I wish it were far more general than it is Health, grace, muscular energy, even beauty, might be promoted by it. Why the dancing of the Theater should be rendered disgusting I can not yet comprehend. The 'poetry of motion,' of harmonious evolutions and the graceful movement of 'twinkling feet,' I think I appreciate. All these are natural expressions of innocent gaiety and youthful elasticity of spirits, whereof this world sees far too little. I wish there were

But what grace, what sense, what witchery, there can be, for instance, in a young girl's standing on one great toe and raising the other foot to the altitude of her head. I cannot imagine. As an exhibition of muscular power, it is disagreeable to me, because I know that the capacity for it was acquired by severe and protracted efforts and at the cost of much suffering. Why is it kept on the stage! Admit that it is not lascivious ; who will pretend that it is essentially graceful? I was glad to see that the most extravagant distortions were not specially popular with the audience-that nearly all the applause bestowed on those ballet-feats which seem devised only to favor a liberal display of the person came from the little knot of hired 'claquers' in the center of the pit. If there were many who loved to witness, there were few so shameless as to applaud.

If the Opera is ever to become an element of Social life and enjoyment in New-York, I do trust that it may be such a one as thoughtful men may take their daughters to witness without apprehension or remorse. I do not know whether the Opera we now have is or is not such a one; I know this is not. Its entire, palpable, urgent tendency is 'earthly, sensual, dev lish.' In none was the instinct of Purity ever strengthened by beholding it; in many, it must, in the nature of things, be weakened with each repetition of the spectacle. It is no marvel that the French are reputed exceedingly reckless of the sanctions and obligations of Marriage, if this

leaving two more to be performed. The play is transcendent in spectacle, and has had a very